

Effects of Orlistat/Phentermine versus Phentermine on Vascular Endothelial Cell Function in Obese and Overweight Adults: A Randomized, Double-Blinded, Placebo-Controlled Trial

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Background: In clinical practice, concomitant treatment of orlistat with phentermine is commonly used off-label. However, clinical trials have not been performed to evaluate whether their combination improves metabolic parameters and cardiovascular risk factors other than weight loss. Therefore, we aimed to compare the efficacy of concomitant administration of orlistat and phentermine versus phentermine alone on the endothelial cell function in overweight and obese adults with back pain.

Methods: We conducted a 12-week, double-blinded, placebo-controlled clinical trial involving 114 patients with a body mass index of ≥ 30 (obese) or ≥ 27 (overweight) with weight-related comorbidities. We randomly assigned patients in a 1:1 ratio to receive orlistat (120mg) three times daily and phentermine (37.5mg) once daily, or a placebo three times daily and phentermine (37.5mg) once daily. Primary endpoint was changes in endothelium-dependent vasodilatation measured using ultrasound assessment of flow-mediated dilatation (FMD). Differences within groups after intervention were compared using the paired *t*-test or Wilcoxon signed-rank test. Differences in changes between the groups were calculated using an analysis of covariance after adjusting for each baseline value.

Results: Mean weight loss during the 12-week study period was 6.1kg in the orlistat/phentermine group and in the placebo/phentermine group. Adjusted mean changes in total and non-high-density lipoprotein cholesterol were significantly greater in the orlistat/phentermine group than in the placebo/phentermine group. Adjusted mean changes in endothelium-dependent FMD were significantly greater in the orlistat/phentermine group than in the placebo/phentermine group ($4.97 \pm 0.98\%$ vs $2.05 \pm 0.99\%$, respectively; $p=0.038$). Changes in endothelium-independent nitroglycerin-mediated dilatation were not significantly different between the groups.

Conclusion: Orlistat/phentermine significantly improved the vascular endothelial cell function compared with phentermine alone. Orlistat might have beneficial effects on the decrease of the risk of cardiovascular disease, especially in overweight and obese patients with comorbidities.

Trial Registration: ClinicalTrials.gov number, NCT03675191.

Keywords: obesity, orlistat, phentermine, endothelial cell function

Introduction

The prevalence of obesity is gradually increasing globally;¹ in Korea, its prevalence has increased from 29.7% in 2009 to 32.4% in 2015.² The incidence of cardiovascular diseases (CVDs) has also increased with the prevalence of obesity.

The endothelium, which is composed of a monolayer of endothelial cells, maintains vascular homeostasis by producing and releasing vasoactive molecules.³ Because the endothelium regulates the micro- and macrocirculation of blood flow, endothelial dysfunction is considered to be an early indicator of CVD.⁴ Obesity and its related comorbidities, such as hypertension and hypercholesterolemia, are risk factors for endothelial cell dysfunction,⁵ whereas weight loss and improvement of metabolic parameters through lifestyle modifications improve endothelial cell function.⁶ Several studies also showed that pharmacological treatments such as statin and saxagliptin have a beneficial effect on endothelial function.^{7,8}

Phentermine hydrochloride (HCl), a sympathomimetic amine, is the most commonly prescribed anti-obesity drug in the United States and other countries.⁹ The short-term efficacy of phentermine has been demonstrated in terms of weight loss and improved metabolic parameters.¹⁰ However, concerns of increased heart rate (HR) and blood pressure (BP) related to its sympathomimetic effects remain.¹¹ Orlistat, a gastric and pancreatic lipase inhibitor without effects on the central nervous system has been approved for several years for long-term weight management.¹² Combined with lifestyle modification, orlistat treatment is associated with small, but meaningful weight loss, and reductions in BP and total cholesterol (TC) and low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C).¹³ In addition, several studies have reported the anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, and antitumor effects of orlistat.^{14,15}

Owing to their differing pharmacology, the concomitant treatment of orlistat with phentermine is commonly used off-label in clinical practice.¹⁶ However, no clinical trials have been conducted to assess whether the combination therapy of these two drugs improves metabolic parameters and cardiovascular risk factors other than weight loss. We investigated that adding orlistat to phentermine has a positive effect on endothelial cell function compared with phentermine alone in obese and overweight adults with weight-related comorbidities.

Methods

Study Design and Patients

This study was a randomized, double-blinded, placebo-controlled 12-week clinical trial. The protocol was approved by the institutional review board of Yongin Severance Hospital (IRB No. 9–2018-0004) and registered with ClinicalTrials.gov (number: NCT03675191). This study was performed in compliance with the Declaration

of Helsinki. Written consent was obtained from all patients prior to participation.

Patients were recruited from October 2018 to May 2019 at Yongin Severance Hospital (Yongin, South Korea). Eligible patients aged 20–70 years were obese (body mass index [BMI] ≥ 30 kg/m²) or overweight (BMI ≥ 27 kg/m²) with at least one weight-related complication (eg, diabetes, prediabetes, hypertension, dyslipidemia, or metabolic syndrome). Exclusion criteria included the following contraindications for the use of phentermine or orlistat ([Supplementary information](#)).

Randomization and Masking

Participants were randomly assigned in a 1:1 ratio to receive a placebo three times a day plus phentermine HCl (37.5 mg) once daily, or orlistat (120 mg) three times a day plus phentermine HCl (37.5 mg) once daily. Subjects were instructed that if they skipped a meal, they should also skip the corresponding orlistat dose. Randomization was performed using a centralized computer-generated system. Investigators and patients were masked to treatment assignment throughout the study.

Procedures and Endpoints

Study visits were scheduled at screening; baseline; and at 4, 8, and 12 weeks. Body weight, waist circumference (WC), systolic and diastolic BP were measured at each visit. Laboratory tests, HR variability, body composition measurement, and flow-mediated dilatation (FMD) were measured at baseline and 12 weeks. Health-related (physical activity, smoking, alcohol consumption) and food intake (using a 24-h recall method) questionnaires were administered at baseline and 12 weeks. Participants were categorized into never smoker, ex-smoker, and current smoker groups. An alcohol drinker was defined as a person who drinks alcohol more than once a month. Physical activity was defined as undertaking light to moderate exercise more than two times per week. We used a binary variable with the presence or absence of a history of hypertension, dyslipidemia, or diabetes, according to a self-reported questionnaire.

Weight and body composition (skeletal muscle mass, fat mass, and percent body fat) were assessed by conducting bioelectrical impedance analysis using the Inbody720 body composition analyzer (Biospace, Seoul, South Korea). WC was measured using a measuring tape on the horizontal plane midway between the lowest rib and iliac crest.

Blood samples were obtained after more than 8 h fasting. At each visit, all participants were consulted about their diet and exercise by a doctor and advised to follow a hypocaloric diet (consuming 500 kcal below individual estimated energy requirements per day) and light- (~3 metabolic equivalent) to moderate-intensity exercise (3–6 metabolic equivalent) more than three times per week.

The primary efficacy endpoint was changed in FMD based on ultrasound assessment. Secondary endpoints were changed in weight, WC, BMI, fat mass, fat, percentage, serum lipid levels, C-reactive protein (CRP), and glycemic variables (fasting glucose, fasting insulin, HOMA-IR).

Safety and Compliance

Safety assessment consisted of the assessment of adverse events and use of concomitant medications, measurement of vital signs (BP, HR), laboratory tests (aspartate aminotransferase [AST], alanine aminotransferase [ALT], serum creatinine [Cr]), and echocardiography. Adverse events and the use of concomitant medications were assessed and vital signs were measured at each visit. A trained and certified sonographer conducted all echocardiography examinations using the SSH-880CV ultrasound system (Artida, Tokyo, Japan) at screening and 12 weeks. A cardiologist supervised and interpreted the results. Drug compliance was measured by counting the remaining pills at each visit. The compliance rate was set at >70%. For orlistat, the compliance rate was determined after taking into consideration the number of meals skipped.

Assessment of the Vascular Endothelial Cell Function

Endothelium-dependent FMD was assessed according to the guidelines for the ultrasound assessment of endothelial-dependent flow-mediated vasodilatation of the brachial artery introduced by the International Brachial Artery Reactivity Task Force.¹⁷ FMD was conducted after 8–12 h of fasting in a quiet, temperature-controlled room. Patients were not permitted to take antihypertensive medication (calcium channel blocker, nitrate, beta-blocker, angiotensin-converting-enzyme inhibitor, angiotensin II receptor blockers) within 48 h and aspirin and nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs within 10 days before FMD. Patients were not permitted to consume caffeine or smoke within 8 h before FMD. A sphygmomanometer cuff was placed above the antecubital fossa on the forearm

and inflated to at least 50 mmHg above patients' SBP. Images of the brachial artery were recorded before inflation and at 30 s, 45 s, 60 s, 75 s, and 90 s after deflation of the cuff. After a 10-min rest, 0.6 mg of sublingual nitroglycerin was administered, and endothelium-independent dilatation was assessed. Images were obtained before nitroglycerin administration and at 3 and 4 min after nitroglycerin administration. Endothelium-dependent (FMD) and endothelium-independent (nitroglycerin-mediated dilatation, NMD) vasodilatation were calculated as follows: FMD (%) or NMD (%) = [(maximal diameter – baseline diameter)/baseline diameter] × 100. The same blinded investigator performed all FMD assessments. The intraclass correlation coefficient was 0.979 (0.970–0.985).

Statistical Analysis

We conducted the Kolmogorov–Smirnov test of normality to examine the normal distribution of values before analysis. Data are presented as mean±standard deviations or median (interquartile ranges). For efficacy analyses, we used data from the full analysis set, which included all patients who underwent randomization and had at least one assessment. Missing values were imputed using the last-observation-carried-forward method. Differences in baseline characteristics between the placebo/phentermine and orlistat/phentermine groups were compared using the independent *t*-test or Mann–Whitney *U*-test. Differences after intervention within groups were compared using the paired *t*-test or Wilcoxon signed-rank test. Differences in changes between the groups were calculated using an analysis of covariance after adjusting for each baseline value. Significance tests were two-sided, with an alpha value of 0.05. All statistical analyses were performed using SPSS software version 25.0 (IBM Corp., Armonk, NY, USA).

For the calculation of sample size, no randomized controlled trial has been performed to investigate the effect of orlistat on the endothelial cell function using FMD. Because LDL-C was reported to be significantly correlated with FMD in previous studies,^{18,19} we calculated the effect size based on absolute LDL-C changes between the orlistat (−0.53±0.65) and placebo/phentermine (−0.09±0.8; effect size=0.6) groups.²⁰ We assumed that the effect size would be similar to the effect size of FMD. A Cohen's effect size of 0.6 indicates a medium to large effect size. Sample size was calculated using an independent two-sample *t*-test with 80% power, a two-sided significance level of 5%, and a dropout rate of 20%.

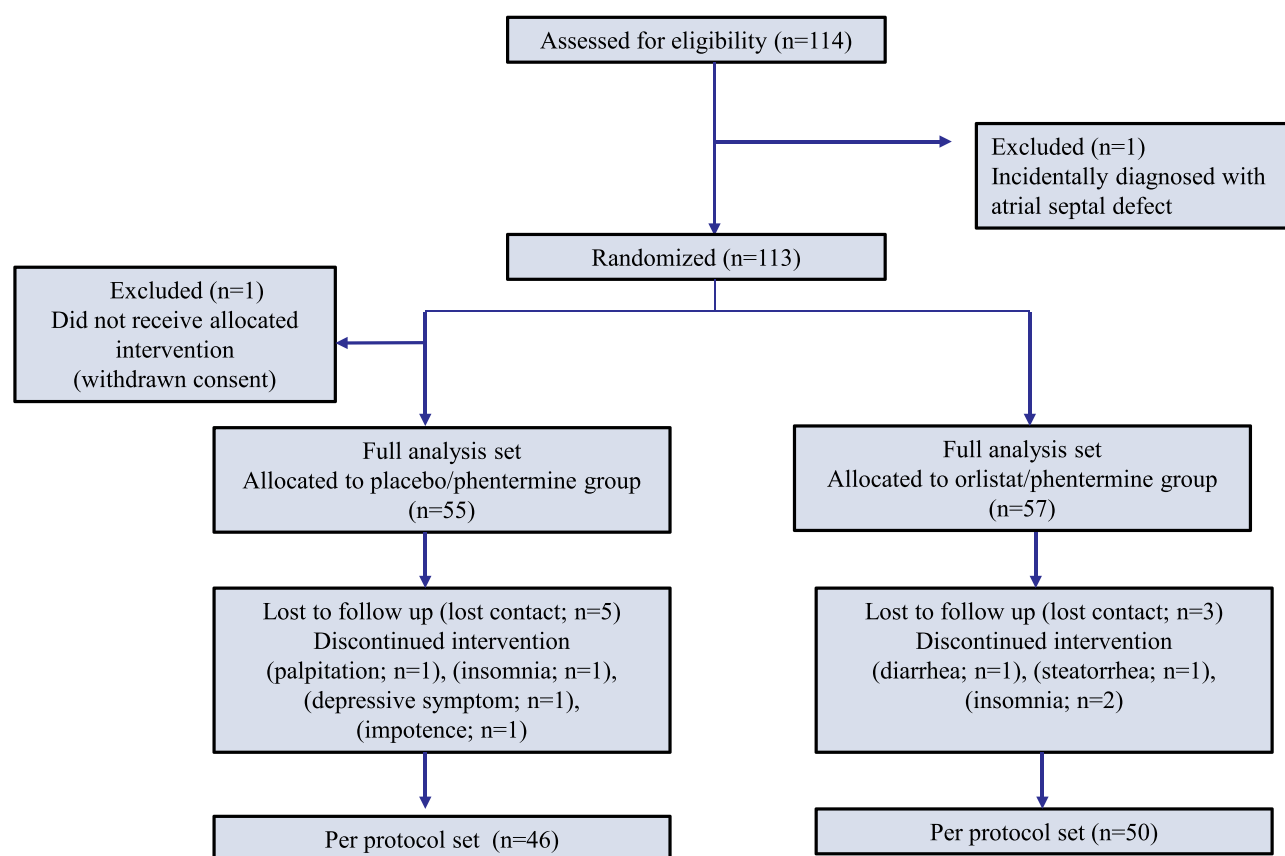


Figure 1 Flow chart of study cohort enrollment, allocation, follow-up, and completion.

Results

Subject disposition is shown in [Figure 1](#). A total of 113 subjects were randomized to receive placebo/phentermine ($N = 56$) or orlistat/phentermine ($N = 57$). Of these, 96 subjects (46 assigned to placebo/phentermine, and 50 assigned to orlistat/phentermine) completed the full 12-week trial.

Baseline characteristics were also similar between the orlistat/phentermine ($n=57$) and placebo/phentermine ($n=55$) groups in terms of age, sex, and BMI, and metabolic parameters and FMD values were well-balanced between the groups ([Table 1](#)).

[Table 2](#) shows the characteristics and changes in the two groups before and after intervention after adjusting for each baseline value. Both treatments led to clinically significant weight loss (-6.1 kg vs -6.0 kg ; $p=0.94$). Body composition measures (fat mass, percent fat, and fat-free mass) and WC decreased in both groups. SBP and DBP decreased and HR increased slightly in both treatment groups. Fasting insulin levels and HOMA-IR were significantly decreased in both groups. However, fasting glucose levels were not altered in both groups. Adjusted mean changes in anthropometric measurements (weight,

WC, fat mass, percent body fat), BP, CRP, glucose, insulin, HOMA-IR, and caloric intake were not different between the two groups after adjusting for each baseline value.

[Table 3](#) shows the adjusted mean changes in the concentrations of lipids and FMD. Changes in TC and non-HDL-C were significantly greater in the orlistat/phentermine group than in the placebo/phentermine group ($-0.62 \pm 0.07\text{ mmol/l}$ vs $-0.32 \pm 0.07\text{ mmol/l}$, respectively, $p=0.01$; $-0.53 \pm 0.07\text{ mmol/l}$ vs $-0.30 \pm 0.07\text{ mmol/l}$, respectively, $p=0.02$). Although no statistical significance was found, adjusted mean LDL was further decreased in the orlistat/phentermine group than in the placebo/phentermine group ($-0.36 \pm 0.05\text{ mmol/l}$ vs $-0.21 \pm 0.06\text{ mmol/l}$, $p=0.05$). Adjusted mean changes in TG were not significantly different between the groups. Adjusted mean changes in endothelium-dependent FMD were significantly greater in the orlistat/phentermine group than in the placebo/phentermine group ($4.97 \pm 0.98\%$ vs $2.05 \pm 0.99\%$, respectively; $p=0.04$), whereas changes in endothelium-independent NMD were not significantly different between the groups.

Changes in lipids, FMD, and NMD were similar in the per protocol set ($n=96$) ([Supplementary Table 1](#)).

Table I Baseline Characteristics of Study Participants

N	Placebo/Phentermine	Orlistat/Phentermine	p-value
	55	57	
Women, No (%)	43 (78.6)	44 (77.2)	0.86
Age, years	46.0 ± 11.3	45.5 ± 12.5	0.84
Physical measurement			
Height, cm	163.0 ± 9.0	164.0 ± 9.6	0.56
Weight†, kg	78.3 (72.2, 90.5)	80.3 (72.6, 96.3)	0.56
Body mass index, kg/m ² †	29.8 (27.6, 33.6)	30.8 (28.1, 33.5)	0.42
Waist circumference, cm	102.8 ± 9.5	104.1 ± 9.5	0.47
Fat free mass, kg†	47.3 (42.7, 53.9)	47.7 (42.1, 59.5)	0.69
Fat mass, kg†	30.5 (28.5, 37.1)	32.4 (28.0, 39.5)	0.52
Percent body fat, %	39.9 ± 5.7	40.0 ± 6.9	0.99
Waist hip ratio†	0.95 (0.93, 0.97)	0.95 (0.93, 0.98)	0.73
SBP (mmHg)	128.6 ± 14.2	127.8 ± 15.5	0.79
DBP (mmHg)	86.3 ± 12.5	85.6 ± 11.7	0.78
Heart rate (bpm)	72.8 ± 8.8	71.8 ± 9.5	0.55
Comorbid condition, n (%)			
HTN	33 (58.9)	30 (52.6)	0.50
Diabetes	6 (10.7)	12 (21.1)	0.13
Hypercholesterolemia	22 (39.3)	16 (28.1)	0.21
Medication history			
HTN medication	13 (23.2)	11 (19.3)	0.61
Diabetes medication	4 (7.1)	6 (10.5)	0.53
Dyslipidemia medication	13 (23.2)	9 (15.8)	0.32
Health-related behavior			
Smoking, n (%)			0.72
Non-smoker	30 (66.7)	35 (70.0)	
Ex-smoker	8 (17.8)	6 (12.0)	
Current smoker	7 (15.6)	9 (18.0)	
Alcohol consumption, n (%)	21 (47.7)	26 (54.2)	0.54
Total calorie intake (kcal)	1522 (1160, 1739)	1458.7 (1238, 1294)	0.69
Laboratory test			
WBC (cells/μℓ)	6662 ± 173	6577 ± 173	0.79

(Continued)

Table 1 (Continued).

N	Placebo/Phentermine	Orlistat/Phentermine	p-value
	55	57	
CRP (mg/L)	1.25 (0.73, 2.08)	1.50 (0.60, 2.70)	0.92
AST (IU/L)	24.0 (19.3, 30.8)	25.0 (19.0, 33.5)	0.57
ALT (IU/L)	25.0 (17.3, 31.8)	25.0 (15.5, 44.0)	0.47
Serum creatinine (mg/dl)	0.75 (0.68, 0.86)	0.73 (0.68, 0.87)	0.72
Glucose (mmol/l)	5.61 (5.38, 6.11)	5.72 (5.33, 6.43)	0.27
Insulin (mU/L)	8.65 (6.88, 12.98)	8.20 (5.60, 12.85)	0.40
HOMA-IR	2.27 (1.77, 3.49)	2.05 (1.39, 3.66)	0.71
Triglyceride (mmol/l)	1.47 (1.04, 1.78)	1.36 (0.98, 1.68)	0.62
Total cholesterol (mmol/l)	5.33 ± 1.04	5.02 ± 0.92	0.10
LDL cholesterol (mmol/l)	3.40 ± 0.80	3.10 ± 0.62	0.02
Non-HDL cholesterol (mmol/l)	4.00 ± 1.03	3.66 ± 0.88	0.07
HDL cholesterol (mmol/l)	1.34 ± 0.23	1.36 ± 0.33	0.08
Flow-mediated dilatation			
FMD (%)	11.2 ± 5.4	10.6 ± 6.1	0.56
NMD (%)	10.4 ± 7.3	9.6 ± 6.2	0.62

Notes: Data are presented as mean±standard deviations, median (interquartile ranges), or number (percentage); p-values calculated using independent two-sample t-test or Mann–Whitney U-test; †Continuous values calculated using Mann–Whitney U-test, and categorical values calculated using chi-square test.

Abbreviations: SBP, systolic blood pressure; DBP, diastolic blood pressure; HTN, hypertension; WBC, white blood cell; CRP, C-reactive protein; AST, aspartate aminotransferase; ALT, alanine aminotransferase; HOMA-IR, homeostasis model assessment of insulin resistance; LDL-C, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; HDL-C, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; FMD, flow-mediated dilatation; NMD, nitroglycerin-mediated dilatation.

Adverse Events

Percentages of patients with adverse events in the full analysis set were similar between the placebo/phentermine (n=18 [32.1%]) and orlistat/phentermine (n=23 [40.4%]) groups ([Supplementary Table 2](#)). Safety was measured using BP, HR, and echocardiography. Echocardiography showed no valvular heart diseases, pulmonary artery hypertension, or other significant findings ([Supplementary Table 3](#)).

Discussion

In this randomized, double-blinded, placebo-controlled study, we found that endothelial-dependent FMD significantly improved in the orlistat/phentermine group compared with the placebo/phentermine group in obese and overweight patients with comorbidities.

In this study, mean weight loss was decreased by approximately 6kg in both groups, which indicates that the concomitant treatment of orlistat with phentermine does not provide additive weight loss effects. Our findings are similar to those of

previous studies that reported weight loss in orlistat plus sibutramine vs sibutramine alone.^{21,22} Moreover, WC, BP, CRP, and insulin levels were significantly improved in both groups, and adjusted mean changes were similar between the groups. We believe that these metabolic parameters were mainly affected by weight loss. Further, HDL-C significantly decreased in the orlistat/phentermine group. Although the exact reason for this decrease in HDL in the orlistat/phentermine group is unclear, HDL-C simultaneously decreases with decreasing serum cholesterol because orlistat inhibits intestinal fat digestion and dietary fat absorption by approximately 30%.²³

In contrast to previous studies that focused on weight loss as a primary endpoint, we investigated the effect of concomitant therapy with orlistat and phentermine on the endothelial cell function. The orlistat plus phentermine group, along with mild exercise and calorie reduction, showed greater improvement in FMD in overweight and obese adults than the phentermine alone group.

Table 2 Characteristics and Changes in the Placebo/Phentermine and Orlistat/Phentermine Groups at Baseline and 12 Weeks

	Placebo/Phentermine (N=55)			Orlistat/Phentermine (N=57)			p-value†
	Baseline	12 Weeks	Changes	Baseline	12 Weeks	Changes	
Weight (kg)	82.6 ± 16.0	76.5 ± 16.4*	-6.2±0.6	84.9 ± 16.0	78.8 ± 15.3*	-6.0±0.6	0.94
Waist circumference (cm)	102.8 ± 9.5	94.6 ± 10.0	-8.6±0.8	104.1 ± 9.5	95.0 ± 10.3*	-9.0±0.8	0.75
Fat free mass (kg)	47.3 (42.7, 53.9)	42.4 (37.3, 49.7)*	-10.7±2.4	47.7 (42.1, 59.5)	43.8 (39.0, 53.2)*	-7.6±2.3	0.35
Fat mass (kg)	30.5 (28.5, 37.1)	27.6 (23.4, 32.5)*	-3.80±0.47	32.4 (28.0, 39.5)	28.1 (24.0, 33.6)*	-4.29±0.47	0.46
Percent body fat (%)	39.6(36.2,44.0)*	38.0(32.7,42.6)*	-2.20±0.42	40.1(36.2, 45.3)	37.7 (33.4, 42.4)*	-2.47±0.42	0.65
Waist hip ratio	0.95 90.93, 0.97)	0.93 (0.91, 0.97)*	-0.02±0.02	0.98 (0.93,0.98)	0.94 (0.91, 0.96)*	-0.02±0.02	0.94
SBP (mmHg)	128.6 ± 14.2	119.5 ± 13.1*	-9.1±1.9	127.8 ± 15.5	118.9 ± 12.8*	-8.9±1.9	0.92
DBP (mmHg)	86.3 ± 12.5	77.8 ± 9.9*	-8.4±1.2	85.6 ± 11.7	77.4 ± 11.4*	-8.2±1.2	0.97
Heart rate (bpm)	72.8 ± 8.8	73.2 ± 10.3	0.7±1.2	71.8 ± 9.5	74.1 ± 9.9	2.1±1.2	0.37
CRP (mg/dl)	1.2 (0.7,2.1)	1.2 (0.5, 1.5)*	-0.60±0.18	1.5 (0.6, 2.7)	1.0(0.4, 1.75)*	-0.49±0.18	0.67
Glucose (mmol/l)	5.6 (5.4, 6.1)	5.6 (5.2, 6.0)	-0.40±0.09	5.7 (5.3, 6.4)	5.7 (5.4, 3.6)	-0.20±0.09	0.12
Insulin (IU/L)	9.8 ± 4.4	7.8 ± 4.2*	-1.96±0.50	9.6 ± 5.6	7.8 ± 4.4*	-1.77±0.49	0.80
HOMA-IR	2.27 (1.77, 3.49)	1.89 (1.13, 2.33)*	-0.60±0.15	2.05(1.39, 3.66)	1.71(1.07,3.11)*	-0.60±0.15	0.99
Total calorie intake (kcal/day)	1547.2 ± 567.6	1093.2 ± 473.4*	-494.5 ± 66.7	1661.3 ± 664.1	1249.7 ± 448.9*	-370.1 ± 63.6	0.18

Notes: Data are presented as mean ± standard deviations or median (interquartile ranges). The values of changes are presented as mean ± standard errors. *p-value<0.05; †p-value: differences in changes between the two groups calculated using an analysis of covariance after adjusting for each baseline value.

Abbreviations: SBP, systolic blood pressure; DBP, diastolic blood pressure; CRP, C-reactive protein; HOMA-IR, homeostasis model assessment of insulin resistance.

Table 3 Changes in Lipids and Endothelial Cell Function in the Placebo/Phentermine and Orlistat/Phentermine Groups at Baseline and 12 Weeks

	Placebo/Phentermine (N=55)			Orlistat/Phentermine (N=57)			p-value†
	Baseline	12 Weeks	Changes	Baseline	12 Weeks	Changes	
Triglyceride	1.47(1.04,1.78)*	1.13(0.93, 1.47)*	-0.35±0.08	1.36(0.98,1.68)	1.18(0.82, 1.59)*	-0.42±0.08	0.55
Total cholesterol	5.33 ±1.04	4.96 ±1.00*	-0.32±0.07	5.02 ±0.92	4.45 ±0.75*	-0.62±0.07	0.01
LDL cholesterol	3.40 ±0.80	3.15 ±0.76*	-0.21±0.06	3.10 ±0.62	2.78 ±0.55*	-0.36±0.05	0.05
Non-HDL cholesterol	3.99 ±1.04	3.64 ±0.96*	-0.30±0.07	3.66 ±0.88	3.18 ±0.69*	-0.53±0.07	0.02
HDL cholesterol	1.33 ± 0.24	1.32 ± 0.23	-0.03±0.02	1.36 ±0.33	1.27 ±0.26*	-0.09±0.02	0.01
FMD (%)	11.2±5.4	13.0±6.6	2.05±0.99	10.6±6.1	15.8±8.2*	4.97±0.98	0.04
NMD (%)	12.7±6.3	14.3±6.0	1.09±0.86	11.0±5.5	13.0±6.3	2.49±0.83	0.70

Notes: Data are presented as mean ± standard deviations or median (interquartile ranges). The values of changes are presented as mean ± standard errors. *p-value<0.05; †p-value; differences in changes between the two groups calculated using an analysis of covariance after adjusting for each baseline value.

Abbreviations: LDL-C, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; HDL-C, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; FMD, flow-mediated dilatation; NMD, nitroglycerin-mediated dilatation.

Previous studies have shown the positive role of orlistat in endothelial cell function. Sekuri et al²⁴ and Liu et al²⁵ showed that orlistat treatment improves FMD in young obese women (aged 18–34 years) and obese adults with hypertension. Bergholm et al's randomized controlled trial⁶ showed that orlistat treatment improves endothelium-dependent vasodilatation using a blood flow response to acetylcholine in obese women with gestational diabetes, despite similar weight loss reported in the orlistat and placebo groups. We also hypothesized that adding orlistat could improve endothelium-dependent vasodilatation regardless of weight loss. In this study, endothelium-dependent FMD was significantly improved in the orlistat/phentermine group only. NMD was not significantly affected in either group, indicating that orlistat has a positive role in the endothelium.

In the early stages when blood vessel is under shear stress, a calcium-activated potassium channel in the endothelium is opened, which activates endothelial nitric oxide synthase (eNOS) and leads to increased NO production to protect vessel damage.¹⁷ However, prolonged endothelial shear stress reduces the bioavailability of NO by decreasing eNOS mRNA and protein expression and promoting oxidative stress and proinflammatory cytokines.^{26,27} Inflammation has been known to decrease the endothelial cell function and a key factor in pathophysiology in obesity and CVD.²⁸ While the exact mechanism involved in our results is unclear, the anti-inflammatory and anti-cancer effects of orlistat could be possible explanations. Samuelsson et al²⁹ reported that orlistat treatment for 1 year significantly reduced tumor necrosis factor alpha levels, a potent inflammatory mediator, compared with

placebo treatment. In our study, CRP tended to be reduced more in the orlistat/phentermine group than in the placebo/phentermine group. However, no significant differences were found in CRP reduction in both groups, which might be due to the short duration of orlistat treatment. A long-term study is warranted to clarify the change in CRP and anti-inflammatory effects of orlistat.

Another explanation of the effects of orlistat on the endothelial cell function is that orlistat is a novel fatty acid synthase inhibitor.^{14,15} A previous study revealed that elevated free fatty acids (FFAs) are related to impaired endothelial cell function.³⁰ FFA not only reduces NO production in endothelial cells by downregulating the AMPK/PI3K/Akt/eNOS signaling³¹ but also disrupts calcium signaling-mediated NO production.³² FFA, per se, is a source of reactive oxygen species, which leads to oxidative stress that impairs the endothelium.³³ Therefore, orlistat treatment could lead to an improvement in endothelial functions and vasodilatation.

Finally, despite identical weight loss between the groups, we found that the orlistat/phentermine group had a greater reduction of TC and non-HDL and a mild, but greater, reduction of LDL cholesterol than the placebo/phentermine group. Feron et al³⁴ showed that hypercholesterolemia decreases NO production in the endothelium by upregulating caveolin protein and inhibiting eNOS activity. Therefore, in hypercholesterolemia, reduced bioavailability of NO leads to impairment of endothelium-dependent vasodilation. Thus, reduction of serum cholesterol might have led to the improvement in the endothelial cell function observed in this study.

This study has some limitations. This study has some limitations. First, although FMD is known as a standard tool for the noninvasive assessment of conduit artery endothelial function, it requires highly trained technicians and could be affected by temperature and environmental factors. Therefore, a skilled investigator conducted FMD in a quiet and dark room in this study. Second, the treatment duration (12 weeks) was relatively short. Third, this study included Korean subjects only; therefore, our results may not be generalizable to different ethnicities. Fourth, there was no treatment group that received placebo only.

Conclusions

This study demonstrated that orlistat improves endothelial-dependent FMD in obese adults independent of weight loss. Adding orlistat to phentermine could be helpful for reducing cardiovascular risk by improving the endothelial cell function, particularly in overweight patients with comorbidities or obese patients. More data about the concomitant treatment of orlistat with phentermine are needed.

Abbreviations

BMI, body mass index; BP, blood pressure; CRP, C-reactive protein; CVD, cardiovascular disease; DBP, diastolic blood pressure; eNOS, endothelial nitric oxide synthase; FFA, free fatty acid; FMD, flow-mediated dilatation; HDL-C, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; HOMA-IR, homeostasis model assessment of insulin resistance; HR, heart rate; LDL-C, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; NMD, nitroglycerin-mediated dilatation; SBP, systolic blood pressure; TC, total cholesterol; VAS, visual analog scale; WBC, white blood cell; WC, waist circumference.

Data Sharing Statement

The datasets used and/or analysed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Ethics Approval and Consent to Participate

The protocol was approved by the institutional review board of Yongin Severance Hospital (IRB No. 9-2018-0004) and registered with ClinicalTrials.gov (number: NCT03675191). This study was performed in compliance with the Declaration of Helsinki. Written consent was obtained from all patients prior to participation.

Author Contributions

All authors made substantial contributions to conception and design, acquisition of data, or analysis and interpretation of data; took part in drafting the article or revising it critically for important intellectual content; agreed to submit to the current journal; gave final approval of the version to be published; and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

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Disclosure

The authors have nothing to declare.

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